

FIG. 2, TYPE,  $\times 1$ ; FIG. 3, portion of leaf, bracts and internode,  $\times 10$ , from TYPE; FIG. 4, portion of calyx-segment and capsule,  $\times 10$ , from TYPE.

PLATES 871 and 872. *R. CAROLINIENSIS*, var. *CHELONIFORMIS* Fernald: PLATE 871, FIG. 1, TYPE,  $\times 5/12$ ; FIG. 2, corolla,  $\times 1$ , from Cold Spring, Cape May Co., New Jersey, *Van Pelt*; FIG. 3, calyx and capsule,  $\times 2$ , from Virginia Beach, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 4191; FIG. 4, bract, calyx-segment and portion of capsule,  $\times 10$ , from no. 4191. PLATE 872: FIG. 1, summit,  $\times 1$ , from Scuppernong, Washington Co., North Carolina, *Correll*, no. 1918; FIG. 2, portion of summit,  $\times 1$ , from Cold Spring, New Jersey, *Van Pelt*; FIGS. 3 and 4, upper and lower leaf-surfaces,  $\times 10$ , from *Fernald & Long*, no. 4191.

PLATE 873. *R. CAROLINIENSIS*, var. *SALICINA* Fernald: FIG. 1, TYPE,  $\times 4/7$ ; FIG. 2, summit of plant,  $\times 1$ , from Louisiana, *Steinhaur*; FIG. 3, plant,  $\times 1$ , from River Junction, Gadsden Co., Florida, *Wiegand & Manning*, no. 2933.

PLATES 874 and 875. *R. CAROLINIENSIS*, var. *DENTATA* (Nees) Fernald: PLATE 874, FIG. 1, small plant,  $\times 2/5$ , from Broadwater Bridge, Isle of Wight Co., Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 13,460; FIG. 2, summit of branch,  $\times 1$ , from no. 13,460; FIG. 3, portion of fruiting branch,  $\times 1/2$ , from Rehoboth, Delaware, *Churchill*. PLATE 875, FIG. 1, upper fifth of main axis,  $\times 1$ , from Marsh's Millpond, Nansemond Co., Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 14,414; FIG. 2, summit of branch,  $\times 1$ , from Sweeden, Edmonson Co., Kentucky, *E. L. Braun*, no. 3593.

REDISCOVERY OF *PARONYCHIA ARGYROCOMA*, var. *ALBIMONTANA* AT NEWBURYPORT, MASSACHUSETTS.—Gray's Manual, in noting the range of *Paronychia argyrocoma*, var. *albimontana*, states that it occurs locally on an island in the Merrimac River at Newburyport, Massachusetts. There is a specimen in the Gray Herbarium which Dr. Karl Castelhun collected at this station more than half a century ago; no record of a more recent collection being known, Dr. M. L. Fernald visited the locale to check on it in his work of rewriting the Manual for its next edition. He reported at a meeting of the New England Botanical Club that he found no trace of it. From such a careful botanist that seemed to me the final, undebatable fact and when, on June 4, 1944, I visited Carr's Island for the first time (it is a wild-life reservation of this commonwealth and posted against trespass) the *Paronychia* was the last thing I expected to find. Therefore, when I suddenly beheld a great ledge whose crevices were almost wholly clothed with a strange silver-green plant bearing a profusion of white, pinkish-tinted flowers of alpine appearance, my elation was great. Although I had never before seen the genus, many readings of its description had made me almost sure that this plant was the sought-for *Paronychia*. I at once dispatched a specimen to Dr. Fernald and that prompt gentleman confirmed my find by return mail. There may be some question of vandalism involved in the rediscovery of

this station but I trust its value in scientific aspect will be found to compensate the commonwealth for this intrusion. Since there are eight islands in the Merrimac River at Newburyport, it seems likely that the Fernald examination covered an island other than Carr's. I counted 112 clumps on the large ledge and 86 clumps on contiguous ledges, all within 20 feet of the water at high tide. One clump is so low on the ledge that it is submerged by the occasional 12-ft. tides of early spring.—FRANK J. MCGREGOR, Newburyport, Mass.

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*THERMOPSIS MOLLIS* IN EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS.—In 1935, staying for a few days with a daughter living in Beverly, I got on a bus, careless of its destination. It passed close to a big sheet of water, then lost it. I jumped off. In a roadside stand I got a drink. The owner espied my "Gray" and began pumping me. Satisfied with my answers he told me he was brought up in Germany, that his mother dosed him with an herbal cure-all, that he had found a plant of it growing at the rear of his place. Would I look at it? It was *Achillea millefolium*. He told me I could go down a little-frequented road which led to the lake. I did so and found what was identified at a meeting of the New England Botanical Club as *Thermopsis mollis*. Perhaps I could have discovered other things but the mosquitoes were too powerful.

The past season, again from my daughter's, I made the same trip. The German was dead, his place closed, but I found the road which is about two hundred yards south of the murderer's stone standing at the edge of the sidewalk, opposite a cemetery, presumably the Wenham one, and running west. Getting permission to ignore a gate and after walking about three fourths of a mile, I found my plant in greater numbers and taller than previously (some in excess of five feet) disputing the ground with goldenrods, brambles, dogwoods and such like.

I should have liked to poke around but the mosquitoes again forbade.

Studying the topographic one-inch map, I imagine the location to be on the east side of the northern tip of Wenham Lake.—WILLIAM BIRRELL, Auburndale, Mass.